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JAPAN MAKES PROCLAMATION

VERCHANT VESSELS WARNED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

ENESE VICTORIES REPORTED IN COREA

SPOLOGY TENDERED TO ENGLAND FOR THE OKING OF THE KOW-SHING - JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR-JAPAN. THE TROOPS REPULSED WITH HEAVY

1088 AT YASHAN-STRENGTHENING THE FORTS AT TOKU-INTER-

FERENCE NOT TO BE TOLER-

London, Aug. 1.-A dispatch to the Exchange plegraph Company says that Japan made a femal declaration of war upon China to-day. The Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a dispatch this morning from Bugh Fraser, British Minister in Tokio, anpounding the declaration of war, Lord Kimberley ris visited this afternoon by the Japanese Minger to England, who personally communicated phim a similar announcement of the declaration. The Government will hold a Cabinet meeting within the next two days to consider the attinde of Great Britain to the Corean question.

sady to sall in a few days more. The loss of the services is expected to prove a serious check The declaration of war also puts those English army officers who were recently taken into the Chinese service and are now on the way to Chiper perts in a peculiar position. The officers in gestion will be liable to arrest under the Foreign

The vessels which China purchased for the pur-

post of war from England would have been

fallstment act the moment they come within the tradiction of British authority in any treaty pert. At the same time they will have no valid caim upon Great Britain's protection if they are

caught by the Japanese. Lord Kimberley immediately upon receipt of the softee that war had been declared, telegraphed to ill British representatives abroad to warn capmins of merchant vessels of the fact in order that they might form their cagoes accordingly. Any goods contraband of war in cargoes will be handied at the risk of the owners or charterers of

At the Chinese and Japanese Legations the officials have been busy all day in reading and answering dispatches from their Governments. Several officers applied at the Legations for emplayment in the armies, but only three of them wire able to get interviews, as no one had time to receive the others.

The Admiralty has ordered Vice-Admiral Fremantle, who commands the British squadron off the East Asiatic coast, to approach Chinese and Japanese ports and, while observing strict neutrailty, to watch the progress of operations.

Private dispatches say that Japan has closed her legation in Peking, and has recalled her Miner and all her consuls from China,

George Nathaniel Curzon, an authority on East ern politics, said in an interview to-day that the war was useless and would result in nothing. After the fighting and bloodshed the status quo ante would surely be restored. M. Curzon remarked that personally Vicercy Li Hung Chang und Premier Ita were close friends.

AN APOLOGY TO ENGLAND.

Japanese Minister waited upon Lord Kimmey at the Foreign Office to-day and expressed heregret of his Government that not until after he engagement between the Japanese cruiser mi the Chinese troopship Kow-Shing was it as-Minister tendered a formul spology on behalf Chihi-Yuen she finally fled and took refuge be-

in spite of the explanation and apology of the

Adspatch from Yokohama says that the commader of the Japanese squadron reports that taptain of the Kow-Shing desired to surrenbe but was prevented by the crew and troops from doing so.

But Mathleson & Co., of this city and Shang-te have received a dispatch from Tien-Tsin that a court of inquiry into the sinking the Kow-Shing was opened at that place this becom. It was reported in Tien-Tsin that Wetween China and Japan would be declared

DROWNING CHINESE FIRED UPON.

account of the sinking of the Kow-Shing. had his story merely confirms what has but been reported. Other parts are as fol-

After the Japanese boarding party left the Kowthe Naniwa, as they had been ordered to do. The optain signalled this to the Naniwa. The lapses boarded the transport again. Colonel von Ranson emphasized the fact that there was no war, sol contended that the British flag was inminds. with all contended that the British flag was inmonths as also claimed the right to return to
Chia. The boarding party departed, and the Nanins smalled to the officers to quit the Kow-Shing
fathwith The captain replied that the troops
said not allow it. The Naniwa thereupon launched
to toppedoes and delivered a broadside. The
Date returned the fire with the field guns aboard
to Kow-Shing and with rifles. After fifteen disstars of the Naniwa's ten-tonners the Kow
Lynak by the stern, the British flag flying while sy the stern, the British hag hydres as sinking. The Naniwa continued the fusition and lowered boats, which around killing the Chinese struggling in the Birennous attempts were made to destroy theses. Seven Englishmen besides the ship's were killed. Colonel von Hanneken arrived mulpo on the zen. He extolled the splendid mulpo on the 28th. He extolled the splendid

he Standard" asserts that this account is sitting accurate. It says that Hanneken was ed by a Corean fishing boat. He made an and before the British Consul at Chemulpo ning his experience, and from this affi-

The Standard's" narrative was taken. fally "The Standard" rehearses its corthe Japanese for their barbarity, says:

Again from this, Japan has placed herself in a serious position to England. As regards the say, the Japanese must not expect from civilized from the Japanese from the Japanes

The Times's" correspondent in Che-Foo sends stantially the same story published by "The ing to the diversity of the accounts

If the Japanese story that the Chihi-Yuen first set a torpedo at the Naniwa is accurate, the Chibowe is explained. If the story from Che-Foo at the British flag was seriously outraged, and the British flag was seriously outraged, who is the British flag was seriously outraged, and the British flag was seriously outraged, who is the British flag was seriously outraged, and the British flag was seriously outraged.

16, Aug. L-The Government has sent into the Japanese Minister in London a sad sinking the Kow-Shing while she was

WAR DECLARED ON CHINA. Stying the British stag. The Minister was also BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE instructed to inform the Government of Great Britain that the commander of the Japanese cruiser was unaware until after the fight that the BURGLARS WRECK AND LOOT THE GLEN DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN CHICAGO. Kow-Shing was a British vessel.

Captain Galeworthy, the commander of the Kow-Shing, and many others on board were saved by the boats of the Japanese warship

CHINESE VICTORIES IN COREA.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.-Advices from Yashan say that the Chinese are strongly intrenched there and that repeated attempts have been made by the Japanese troops to dislodge them. In every instance, however, the attacking forces, after hard-fought engagements, were repulsed at all points with heavy losses. A portion of the Chinese soldiers engaged in these battles were the best troops of the Northern Army of Viceroy Li Hung Chang. The Chinese losses were small.

"The North China News" confirms the report of fighting at Yashan. It says that the Japanese brought up for the attack every available man, almost denuding Seoul of troops. The suc cessful defence made by the Chinese was directed by European officers.

Advices from Corea say that the Japanese are preparing to withdraw part of their troops from Seoul and reinforce their army in front of Yashan, with a vielw of cenewing their attacks upon that place. It is expected here that Japan will make a formal declaration of war upon China

Nine heavy guns have been added to the artillery at Taku Harbor in the last three days, and ibmarine mines have been laid in expectation of an attack from the Japanese fleet. alarm is felt at Taku, as the people there believe that any day may bring several Japanese war vessels and a bombardment. The steam launches of the Chinese customs service are scouring along the coast to ascertain whether or not th Japanese are approaching. Their officers report that several Japanese cruisers have been in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. The ability of the Taku forts to withstand a bombardment is doubted. The works were not built to resist the fire of

A letter from Han-Kow says that the outbreak of hostilities has revived all the native fanaticism of the Chinese. Foreigners are insulted openly and violence is feared.

Six Chinese transports packed with troops sailed on Monday from Che-Foo. They were convoyed by three warships.

THE JAPANESE ACCOUNT.

Yokohania, Aug. 1.—The Japanese Government has issued the following official account of the engagement between the Chinese and Japanese warships, which resulted in the sinking of the

Chinese cruisers, the Chihi-Yuen and the Kuwanii, were observed steaming from Kasan, and a transport, carrying Chinese soldiers, convoyed by the Chinese warship Tsao-Kiang, was seen coming from Tokio toward Kasan. The Japanese cruisers Akitsusu, Yoshino and Naniwa met the Chinese warships near Pantao Island. The Chinese did not

salute, but made warlike preparations.

In order to get out of the narrow waters in they were the Japanese cruisers put to sea, whereupon the Tsao-Klang pursued the Naniwa. The Naniwa thereupon put about and steamed toward the two Chinese ships. The Chihi-Yuen and the Kuwanii, however, retreated, and the chihi Yuen hoisted the white flag above the Japanese naval ensign. The Naniwa consequently delayed firing upon the warship, and then the transport crossed the bow of the Naniwa. The latter fired a blank shot and signalled the transport to stop

In the mean time the Chihi-Yuen had approached under the Nantwa's stern, and when within a tance of about 300 metres she discharged a torpedo, which missed the Japanese warship. The Naniwa then opened fire upon the Chihi-Yuen, and Yoshino joined in the action. The Chihi-Yuen finally fied and was pursued. The Chinese ship, however, was not overtaken. the Kuwanii, had in the mean time been engaged stained that the latter was a British vessel, with the Japanese cruiser Akitsusu, but like the

Apaese for the Kow-Shing affair, the greatest | fused to do so, and resisted capture. The Naniwa and the Government must press Japan for the Maniwa supercompensation and for assurances of better the highest feature. All the stories of Japanese training are regarded in shipping circles as true. The Lapanese are denounced as cowardly so bloothirsty.

Adapted from Yokohama says that the comsubject had been made, Japan was shown to be in the wrong, the Japanese Government was pre-

The naval engagement of July 25 should not be confounded with the battle fought on July 20, nor should the Chihi-Yuen, a Chinese unarmored ship of 2,300 tons, in the first encounter, be confounded with the Chinese armored battleship Chen-Yuen, 7,500 tons, reported sunk in the second fight.

TO MAINTAIN RUSSIAN INTERESTS. Great Britain or any other Power if such inter-

Great Britain or any other Power if such interference conflicts with the interests of Russia. It is urged by the newspapers that military and naval measures should be adopted in the Pacific and upon the frontier which will maintain the interests of Russia in case she is called upon to defend them.

The Russian newspapers also agree that the European Powers are inclined to be too active in attempting to settle the conflict between China and Japan. If a European peacemaker is needed, they say, Russia's claim must be paramount. The "Novoe Vremja" says: "The first duty of the Powers is to endeavor to localize the war in Corea." The editors, with few exceptions, urge Russia to support China's suzerainty, but hardly conceal their opinion that Russia will derive benefit from such a course.

THE CHEN-YUEN ESCAPED

CHINESE VERSION OF THE TWO DAYS'

NAVAL BATTLE.

TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS BEATEN OFF AFTER A DESPERATE FIGHT-CHINA'S BIG IRONCLAD,

BADLY DAMAGED, PUTS INTO DRY-

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The Japanese warships Takachiho and Hiyel made an attack upon the Chinese ironciad Chen-Yuen at 11 o'clock a. m. on July 27, the day after the attack on the Chithe Kow-Shing. After a long and desperate fight the Japanese vessels were beaten off, the Hilyel being disabled and rendered helpless. The Chen-Yuen, though badly damaged, succeeded in reaching port in safety, An company with two gunboats which also took part in the engagement, and immediately went into drydock for repairs after her two days' fight. The damage to the Chen-Yuen is so great that some time must elapse before it can be fully repaired, and the vessel again sent to the scene of operations.

London, Aug. 1.—The dispatch received from Shanghai this morning announcing the attack upon the Chinese warship Chen-Yuen on July 27 is regarded here as clearing up the dispatch of yesterday, stating that the Chen-Yuen had been sunk, the Chih-Yuen and Ching-Yuen captured, and the Foo-Tsching probably destroyed.

Continued on Fifth Page.

COVE, L. I., POSTOFFICE.

THEY BURST THE SAFE OPEN AND ESCAPED WITH THEIR PLUNDER-BELIEVED TO BE THE SAME GANG WHICH HAS ROBBED OTHER OFFICES-A POSSE HUNT-

ING FOR THEM.

L 1. at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when an castings, stoves, patterns, buildings and other alarm spread through the village that the postoffice had been broken into and the big safe containing \$1,200 in postage stamps and between | hours' time. The scene of the fire was what is \$400 and \$500 in cash emptied. The alarm was known as the lumber district. The territory given by Thomas Murphy, who keeps a barroom near the postoffice. Postmaster James H. Cox | the east, the south branch of the Chicago River was the most surprised man in town when he opened the office for business at 6:30 o'clock. The and Roby-st, on the west. place was in the greatest confusion. The safe lay in parts about the room, having been blown | men and spectators. The only death, so far as up by dynamite. Letters and mail pouches, ioney-order packages and the contents of closets and drawers had been torn open and scattered over the floor. Every corner of the building had been ransacked.

The rear window of the office through which burgiars effected an entrance was opened. The thieves succeeded in deing their work thoroughly, leaving nothing as a clue to their identity except fooiprints of several sizes on the ground goods store. There are living apartments over | bruised. each one of these establishments. Mr. Murphy, who lives near by, says he saw three men on the roof of the postoffice shortly before 2 o'clock. The men were strangers in town and looked as if they came from New-York. Murphy thought that they were repairing the roof, until he made an investigation some time later and found that the panels of the rea, door had been sawed away. It is thought that the burglars intended to take the safe out through the door and carry it away to the woods if they did not succeed in blowing it open.

burglary an slarm was given and all the authori-tes in Queens County were informed of the rob-bery. Deput; Sheriff Edward Campbell at once took up the trail of the burglars. He learned that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning a hand-car such as to used by south more training. car, such as is used by section men to carry tools in, was taken from the Long Island Rali-

ools if, was found later in the load depot. The car was found later in the litch near Seacliffe. The theory of the detectives a that the thieves abandoned the car at this soint and made for the woods.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Campbell eturned from Glenhead, and organized a posse eturned with recovers and clubs. Shortly after 9 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Campbell returned from Glenhead, and organized a posse of a dozen men armed with revolvers and clubs. Campbell said he had discovered the hiding place of the burglars in the woods on the George F. Downing estate, about ha f a mile east of Seat-cliffe. He was close enough to the gang to hear enough of their conversation to satisfy him that they were the thieves who rubbed the postoffice. Campbell's armed posse started out at 10 o'clock and system was to gone all quiters for example. Campbell's armed posse started out at 10 o'clock and spread so as to close all outlets for excape. A peculiarity of the robbery is that no one can be found who heard the explosion of the safe. The rear of the postoffice beeks upon the old mill, in which a night watchman is regularly employed. The watchman declares that he saw no strange men on the street and that he heard no noise. It is believed that this is the same gang of postoffice thieves which has been operating on Long Island for several years with so much success. Postmaster, C. x. has reported so much success. Postmaster C.x has reported fix loss to the authorities at Washington, and has telegraphed to railroads and shipping points to keep a sharp lookout for suspicious characters.

HE SAYS THE MAN WAS MURDERED.

UNEXPECTED REVELATION OF A WITNESS AT THE TRIAL OF AN ANARCHIST AT PATERSON.

In the trial at Paterson, N. J., vesterday, of Robert Seide, the Anarchist, who is accused of sending threatening letters to William Strange, the slik manufacturer, and Jacob Wetlman, Charles A. Doebbler, who was convicted of attempting to blow their house during the slig weavers' and dyers' ke said on the mitness stand that "Max Ohien-

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

THE AUTHORITY OF CIVIL TRIBUNALS IN VOKED AGAINST ECCLESIASTICAL

Athany, Aug. 1.—An interesting legal question has developed in church circles in this city, which will probably be carried to the Court of Appeas for a decision as to whether the civil courts can interfere in eccessistica, court proceedings. The facts in the case are these: Dr. William Morgan, a well-known insurance man in this city, is charged hefore an e-cleriastical court of the Methodist Episcopal Church with forgery and fraud. It is alreged that a short time axo be forged into balasts at the election of stewards of the Trinity Methodist lipiscopal Church, of which he has been a member for thirty years, and treasurer len years. He produced an injunction to restrain the ceresiastical court from taking action on his case, which injunction for restrain the ceresiastical court from taking action on his case, which injunction has been set aside by Judge Mayham. A stay of ien days has been granted pending an appeal, Dr. Morgan has also instituted a suit for Euleon acadinet the Rev. Dr. Brundage, the pastor of the church for slander. His application for a restraining in junction is based upon the fact that he has joined the First Congregational Church of Hampton, Conn. by which he claims to be out of the Juris-diction of the Methodist Episcopal Church. liction of the Methodist Episcopal Church

THE PRISONERS EXCHANGED NAMES,

THEY TRADED CLOTHES, TOO, AND ONE HAS

John Rellly, twenty-fix years all, of ane-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, and Third-ave., was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape. Reilly was com-mitted on March 20 by Police Justice Welde, in Harlem Court, to ten days in the Workhouse, Harlem Court, to ten days in the conditions, Blackwell's Island, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was placed in a cell with Grant D. Emmons, twenty-three years old, of No. 872 Columbus-ave., who had been committed on March 6 for non-support of his wife, for a term of six months. On March 28 Reilly's term expired, and he, so the Charles believed was discharged. on March 28 Reilly's term expired, and he, so the prison officials believed, was discharged.

A few weeks ago word was received that Emmons, who was supposed to be doing a six months' sentence, was out, living with friends in Albany. The keeper, Michael D. Rohan, questioned the supposed Emmons as to his identity. He stoutly maintained that he was Emmons, and gave satisfactory answers to questions regarding his former life. Last Sunday, however, the supposed Emmons weakened, and admitted that he was Reilly.

He said that on being placed in the cell with Emmons each was struck with the surprising resmblance the other hore to himself. Emmons, he said, proposed that they exchange clothing, take each other's names and when Reilly's ten days were up he (Emmons) would go out in his stead. In return for this kindness Emmons promised that he would send Reilly 20 in cash and when his term expired give him a ticket for Canada. Having no special plans for the summer, Reilly accepted the proposition.

Police Justice McMahon committed Reilly to answer the charge. Emmons has not yet been arrested.

THE MURDERER DIES FROM HIS OWN WOUND. sweetheart a week ago last Tuesday, died in Bellerue Hospital last night.

vie Hospital last night.

Constantini, who was a bootblack, killed his fifteen-year-old aweetheart. Carmelli Blasi, in the
tenement-house at No. 198 Elizabeth-st. He then
shot himself in the throat. The cause of the murder and suicide was said to be jealousy and lack
of money.

THREE MILLIONS LOST.

FLAMES SWEEP OVER THE LUMBER DISTRICT -ONE LIFE LOST AND SEVERAL FIREMEN IN-JURED-SOME OF THE HEAVY LOSERS.

Chicago, Aug. 1.-Flames to-night destroyed more property and in a shorter space of time than any fire which has visited Chicago since the big conflagration in 1872. Over \$3,000,000 in Considerable excitement prevailed at Glen Cove, | lumber, electrical apparatus, cars, carwheels, material were consumed in a blazing furnace of over a half mile square in less than three burned over was bounded by Ashland-ave, on on the south, Blue Island-ave, on the north

> There were many casualties among the fireheard, was that of a boy, who fell from a lumber pile in a river slip and was drowned. Among the firemen injured were the following:

Lieutenant McGann, tripped by pipe thrown from fireboat Geyser and thrown into blazing lumber, badly burned; taken to hospital. J. P. Phelan, burned in the same manner, removed to the county hospital. Pipeman Fiaherty, seriously burned in the same manner; taken to the hospital. Assistant Marshal Musman, blown by in the rear of the building. The postoffice is in | the gale from the fireboat into the river, cut the heart of the business centre of the town. On and bruised. James Connors, assistant enone side is a drug store and on the other a dry- gineer, blown from the lumber pile and badly

The firms whose property was destroyed up to

Siemans & Halske Electric Company of America, manufacturers of dynamos, motors and electric machines of all kinds, Nos. L166-L182 South Wood-st., works completely destroyed; loss Wells & French, manufacturers of car wheels,

Weils & French, manufacturers of car wheels, freight and refrigerator and street cars; works from Wood to Panilina sts., destroyed, including casting foundry, wheel foundry, patierns, freight cars and lumber; loss \$300,000.

Perley, Lowe & Co., lumber dealers; yards adjoining Wells, French & Co.'s., foundry, fifteen militon feet of lumber, chiefly soft plue, destroyed; loss \$300,000 office building saved.

S. K. Martin Lumber Company, Blue Islandave, and Lincoln-st, known as the largest lumber yards in the country, \$5,000,000 feet of lumber and the offices consumed, loss \$700,000.

R. F. Conwar, cedar posts and blocks, mill and wagons almost completely destroyed; loss, \$150,000.

Barber Asphalt Company, Faultna-st, and the river; asphalt stock, two-story brick building and machinery destroyed; loss \$150,000; nothing

Chicago Stove Works, addition to main foundry destroyed, including patterns and stock in an advanced state, loss \$250,000. Longley, Lowe & Company, lumber yards, cod-st , 105s \$100,000. Sheemaker & Higher, neavy lumber yards, Paultna-st, and Plus Island-ave, one quarter sayed, loss \$100,000. Keystere Lumber Company, Roby-st, and Blue Island-ave, yards partit destroyed, Less \$150,-

Fidward Hines Lumber Company, Roby-st., outh of Blue Island-ave., yards destroyed, loss

Wakefield Battan Company, No. 1,187 South Roby st. works destroyed, loss, \$55,000. For frame dwellings occupied by employes of the burned out firms were inside the fire-swept district, toss, including contents, \$10,000. One fire-engine, a dozen lengths of hose and much pipe were burned; worth, \$5,000. Griffith's Machine Company, Lincoln'st, and Blue Island-ave, factory destroyed; loss, \$50,000. The total insurance will probably not exceed half the amorph of the losses. keffeld Rattan Company, No. 1,187 South The total insurance will pro-half the amount of the losses.

DEBS WISER THAN HE WAS.

HE DECLARES HE NEVER AGAIN WILL HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH A STRIKE

Chicago, Aug. 1.-Eugene V. Debs, accompanied by his brother, Theodore, arrived from Terre Haute at 18.45 o'clock this morning. He returned to Chicago to preside at a convention of the American Rahway

the American Railway Chion strike had a single in-failure. "The organized elements of society are op-posed to strikes," he continued, "and so long as strikes are reputant to society it is useless to inaugurate them. We might start in new and or-ganize a strike on a most extensive plan, but it would end inevitably as this one has. We had the

think there will be a spentaness acan audience of at the polis.

In the afternoon Debs addressed an audience of 2500 persons in Unifol's Hall. Men struggied with each other to get places on the stanway outside the hall being densely packed before the strike into hall being densely packed before the strike into hall being densely packed before the strike into the standard of the packed before the strike into the standard that the sandard the relative that the Sandard Fe Reifrosof had robited the people of \$5,000.000, and that the judiciary was under the influence of money. He said instead of this being a government of the people, for the people and by the people, "It was a government of the populations for the corporations. He advised every man to vote the ropulations. He advised every man to vote the Populat theke this fall, and declared that if the Populat theke this fall, and declared that if the Populat the provided corrupt, the workingmen could abandon that party also and form another. Faited States District-Attorney Thomas E. Milchrist, who was brought into National prominance by the Government proceedings against President Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union, to-day surrendered his office to Sherwood Dixon, of Dixon, Ill., who was nominated to the case of the Government against the labor men when their trials are reached, the first week in September.

Pullman, Ill., Aug. 1.—It was announced to-day that the repair and passenger departments of the Pullman works will be reopened to-morrow morness with as many men as return to their posts.

applications, and that 800 men will be enough to set the works going. This number includes 250 special applications, and that so maker includes 250 special the works going. This number includes 250 special police now guarding the works. The two departments mentioned use about one-third of the entire force. The necessities of the situation do not require that the freight car and foundry departments start up. There are still three companies of the First Regiment militia remaining at the works, and these are reinforced by a large number of police from Woodlawn and Ceatral stations.

The Pullman Relief Committee on behalf of the Pullman strikers to-day issued an appeal for aid, in which they say.

"Supplies of all kinds are exhausted, and unless aid is promptly furnished the sufferings of the people will be great. We ask the charitably disposed citizens of Chicago and vicinity to come to our aid in this extremity with supplies or money without delay, in order to avoid what will be a chapter of suffering unspeakable. Women and children are without food and nourishment; men are hungry and desperate. Come to their assistance in the name of humanity and prevent a monster of greed from starving into a condition of slavery a people who make this earnest appeal for life and freedom."

STEPHEN R. FRENCH'S HOUSE ROBBED. Stephen B. French, of this city, in Sag Harbor, L. 1. was entered by burglars at midnight, Tuesday A YOUNG BROOKLTN MAN DROWNED.

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 1.—Harry McDonald, aged twenty-one years, of Brooklyn, waded beyond his depth at Lake Dunmore to-day and was drowned.

The body was recovered.

DRENCHED THE CROWD WITH HOT WATER | CONFERREES STILL AT ODDS

A BROOKLYN EXCURSION PARTY HAS A LIVELY TIME-PISTOLS, BOTTLES AND A STREAM FROM A TUGBOAT'S BOILERS USED.

A riot occurred last night between an excur sion party and the crevs of the tugboat Idlewild and the barges Coxsackie and Columbia, at Sylvan Grove Beach, eight miles below Elizabeth, on the Staten Island Sound. There were about 1,000 in the excursion, which was from Brooklyn, and at the hour appointed for departure some of the party objected to the boats leaving.

The boat crews were attacked with bottles, and a number of pistols were fired. James Sullivan, a fireman on the Idlewild, was shot in the

van, a fireman on the Idlewild, was snot in the
leg and had his head cut.
Captain Frankin turned a stream of hot water
from the tug on the attacking party. About
thirty people were scalded. The tug escaped to
Elizabethport, and the injured fireman was sent
home on a train. The barges, with the excursion party, were left at the grove. A number of
women and children were in the party and were greatly frightened.

GOT ONE ROBBER AT LEAST.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON A BANK IN OKLAHOMA-A CITIZEN KILLED AND AN OUTLAW SHOT.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 1.-The following is a detailed account of the robbery of the Lincoln County Hank at Chandler, as a result of which a barber, J. M. Mitchell, is dead, and Ernest Lucas, one of the outlaws, is dying. Shortly after 1 o'clock Tuesday armed men rode into Chandler. They dismounted back of the Lincoln County Bank and three rushed inside, while two stond guard at the doors with Winchesters. The men covered the president, Harvey Lee, and his brother, the cashier, and demanded that they turn over the cash, while the third rushed riously ill, and compelled him to walk to the safe and attempt to open it. Though a Winchester was pointed at his face, he could not stand long enough open the safe, and fell to the floor, where the obher kickel him and attempted to shoot him but missed fire. The men on guard called out that was time to go, and the three grabbed between

but missed fire. The men on guard canel out that it was time to go, and the three grabbed between \$200 and \$200 lying on the counter and ran out to the horses. In the mean time the guard at the disor had shot and killed Mitchell, who had attempted to give the alarm.

The bandlis had scarcely passed out of the city when a pisse was mounting and starting in pursuit. Twice were the horses shot under the fleeling men, but they compelled farmers coming to town to give up their mounts and went on. Finally a battle was fought for nearly fifteen minutes, and one of the robbers was shot through the hip and the others scattered and disappeared in the hills of the Creek country. The wounded robber said he had been with the gang but a week. The names of the escaped handlis are given as "Hill," and "Tom" cook, lenders of the gang, "Jack" Starr and "Police disck." They are among the most desperate men in the Territory.

There is still great excitement at Chandler over the bank rothery. The wounded bandlit was brought to this city and landed in the United States jult for safe keeping, as the Chandler people were preparing to lynch him. In the excitement a deputy-marshal made an attempt to arrest a notorlous character. "Bill" Haker, and Baker resisting, the officer shot him through the heart.

AT THE CARNEGIE WORKS.

THE ARMOR PLATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE PERSONALLY INSPECT THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR.

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.- The armor-plate investigating committee of the House of Representatives, consist-ng of Messas Cummings, Poliver, Money and Talnott, to-day made an inspection of the manufacture of armor-plate at Homestead by the Carnegle Steel Company It was a part of the investigation the committee is making into alleged frauds upon the Government. The committee spent most of the day in the mill at Homestead. The entire day's proceedings were favorable to the company. The mornog was spent in the armor-plate department. This our brought out the fact that the Government has olered what the Carnegle Company was censured for doing as a result of the first investigation. This concerns the heating of plates thirty feet in length. They have always been heated in sections, the company contending that it was unnecessary because of the small number of this size of plates to be made to build a special mill. Since the investo be made to build a special mill. Since the inves-rication the Ordinance Board of the Navy ordered this plan pursued. The casting of an ingot was shown to the committee. At the investigation in Washington the informers testified that W. A.

ment inspector in charge of the plates, and his assistant. Ensign James Howard, also gave information, particularly in regard to their supervision of the manufacture of armor. The committee witnessed the shearing of a plate and went through the Harveyizing department.

In the afternoon tests of parts of plates were made and surprising results attained. Just as the investigators were going to the mill, Buck, one of the informers against the Carnegle Company, handed to Chairman Cummings a letter from J. K. Wallace, who prought about the second investiga-

the informers against the Carnege Company, handed to Chairman Cummings a letter from J. K. Wallace, who brought about the second investigation. The letter said that Ruck would be able to aid the committee in making tests. His services were turned into a channel not expected by him. The first tests were made in the laboratory used by the company. Buck was taken in charge by Chairman Cummings. He said be could show how the testing machine was manipulated to perpetrate a frand, and he was sure he could increase the apparent tensite strength of a plate 20,000 pounds more than the resort made by the company. Buck took the inspection of Lleutenant Wilmer, which registered a tensile strength of 62,630 pounds. He was permitted to piace himself before the machine in any position he desired. His shoulder was gotten in persition under one of the rear weights. He revolved the machine rapidly, and the greatest strength he could develop was 69,130 pounds, only 500 pounds more than the inspector had registered. The plate broke under the strant, Then Buck tried another piece of plate which had a registered strength of 56,660 pounds. By placing his finger under the weight which marks the strength he broke under the strength of 56,600 pounds. By placing his finger under the weight which marks the strength he broke under the strength of 50,000 pounds. He thereful the strength was a plees of the same strength as the second time of the committee. This is an illustration of a man who does not appreciate fair treatment. We gave him good wages and a good place. He regulate us by siving faise information. He had not the slighter reason for coming here to-day, but I am glad he came. We are through with him

Boston, Aug. 1.-Work at the American Watch Factory, at Waltham, was resumed this morning after a month's shut-down. The concern employs about 1,800 people.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SENATOR JONES SAYS HE CAN SEE NO RAY OF LIGHT.

HOUSE MANAGERS INSIST ON SURRENDER TO THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE MANAGERS

REFUSE-SPRINGER'S CAUCUS CALL HUNG UP-BOURKE COCKRAN'S VIEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Aug. 1.—Rumors of an approache

ing settlement in conference of the "difficulties" which have so persistently obstructed an agreement between the House and Senate on pending tariff legislation were rife again to-day at the Capitol, and the fact that the Democratic managers from both branches remained in consultation much longer than vsual and adjourned in an apparently less despondent frame of mind was taken to give some countenance to the current gossip about the imminence of a "compromise" report. Most of the talk of an impending agreement came naturally from those who support the House and the Preshient in their present struggle for partisan supremacy with the Democratic leaders in the Senate, and it was plainiy intended to bolster up the theory that the House and the President were gradually enforcing concessions from the obdurate deliberative branch.

The real effect of such repeated rumors of prospective harmony has been, on the contrary, to emphasize the general belief in the purpose of the House managers to abandon their original "no surrender" attitude and to adopt a new programme of "surrender" on the best terms possible. There can be no doubt, indeed, that since yesterday morning, when it became apparent that Mr. Springer's call for a House caucus had received the requisite number of signatures, the House conferrees have been brought to realize very keenly the impossibility of maintaining their posture of heroic devotion to the President and "Democratic principles," and in the hope of pacifying the mutineers in the House against their "no surrender" policy have begun to dicker in earnest with the Senate managers for almost any sort of "compromise" report. In order to stave off Mr. Springer's caucus it was necessary to give assurances to the disaffected element in the House that material progress was being made toward an agreement, and to redeem these assurances Mr. Wilson and his associates have had no other course left open to them than to sacrifice to a greater or less extent the "principles" on which the President's declaration of war against the Senate was based and to bargain with the offending Senate for the terms on which its "perfidies" should be inforsed or extenuated.

Mr. Springer and Mr. Holman have apparently not been deceived by the cheerful rumors set affoat on the House side that the Senatorial managers are about to "weaken" and accede to the House's demands for free coal, free iron ore and the abolition of the differential duty on refined sugar. It was announced this afternoon, after Mr. Holman and Mr. Springer had had an interview with Speaker Crisp, that in consequence of the apparent progress made by the Democratic conferrees toward an agreement the proposed caucus should not be definitely ordered. Mr. Springer made the saving statement, however, that if it turned out to-morrow that the progress reported was more lliusory than substantial he should revive the call and see that the House Democrats had a chance to express their views on the expediency of continuing the struggle for "Democratic principles," rather than accepting the Senate bill with all its "perfidies," and thus securing a prompt adjournment of Congress. It is computed that at least sixty or seventy Democrats in the House are now openly opposed to maintaining a deadlock in Conference Committee over the coal, iron ore and sugar duties, and if no caucus is allowed to be held to disclose this lack of unity in the party it will be because Mr. Wilson and Speaker Crisp have prudently decided to anticipate the ineviand have authorized the h

have prudently decided to anticipate the inevitable and have authorized the holsting of the white flag in conference by the Democratic managers on the part of the House.

In to-day's "unofficial" consultation between Messra Jones and Harris on the one hand and Mr Wilson and his associates on the other the talk of "compromise" was directed chiefly to the sugar duty. Instead of demanding, as formerly, the abandonment of the Senate's differential of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, Mr Wilson to-day is understood to have produced a number of alternative propositions for a sugar schedule in most of which a definite allowance was made for a protective duty in the interest of the Sugar Trust. The advantage to be derived by the refiners from a 45 per cent flat ad valorem and one-eighth of a cent a pound specific was fully discussed. Mr. Wilson agreeing to give the Trust the 2½ cents a hundredweight of direct protection involved in the substitution of the nighter flat rate. Mr. Jones pointed out, however, that the conservatives in the Senate wno are carring for the interests of the refiners would not accept such a trifting differential, a cut of 20 cents a hundredweight from the Gorman schedule. Other similar substitution were brought forward and discussed, but as Mr. Wilson would not agree to a differential in favor of the Trust at all equivalent to that voted by the Senate, no definite conclusion could be reached.

The well-worn proposition to allow the Senate duty of 40 cents a ton on Canadian coal to stand until the Canadian Government removed its interest and the voted by the Senate, no definite conclusion could be reached.

The well-worn proposition to allow the Senate to 35 cents a ton was also debated. On all these vital points, sugar, coal and iron ore, the House conferrees showed an increasing tendency to receds from their original contentions, but the consultation broke up before either a positive understanding was reached practically to accept the Senate terms or to report a further partial or

derstanding was reached practically a ascept the Senate terms or to report a further partial or complete disagreement to the two branches of Congress.

At the close of the afternoon conference Mr. Jones said there did not appear to be any change in the situation. It was true, he said, that a number of propositions had been submitted, but whether they would be satisfactory was something had not knew. He frankly confessed that he saw but little hope in the future unless the House was ready to yield on the three items that were now in dirpute.

It is learned from another source that the hopes of the Senate for speedy action were due to the talk of the House members yesterday, indicating that they were ready to consider the items of the Senate in the proper light, but when they came into conference again to-day the House members pursued their former policy of refusing to consider anything but a let-down on the part of the Senate. The Senate members were feeling very blue over the situation to-night, and one Senator, not a member of the conference, but in touch with all that is done there, made the statement that he would not be surprised if another disagreeing report were made within the next two or three days. When it was suggested that this might kill the bill, the only reply made was: "The President is responsible for that result if it comes upon the country, and no one else."

This sentiment was echoed by another leading member of the so-called conservatives, who has been keeping a very close watch on the proceedings of the conference.

Congressman Bourke Cockran, who has been absent from the city on account of illness in his family, returned to Washington this morning. He had an interview with the President to-day, at which the tariff situation was incidentally discussed, but he declined to give the purport of the conversation regarding the existing deadlock. Mr. Cockran himself makes no secret of his position. He says that he voted for the tariff bill, notwithstanding the income tax, in order to secure tariff

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Aug. L-After agreeing to the comference report on the Senate amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill appropriating \$1.000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistie in the Northwest—the Senate abandoning the appropriation—the House proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case of Moore against